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The following report supplements previous information on Spanish Republicans resident in Bolivia who are considered important in Spanish Legation circles.

1. Augusto Pescador Sarget is a lawyer who was and still is believed to be a representative of the Spanish Government-in-Exile which has headquarters in Mexico City. Pescador and Vicente Burgaleta were rivals for the leadership of the Republicans in Bolivia, but this conflict decreased considerably when Burgaleta obtained for Pescador professorships in the University of San Andres and other schools. Several months ago, Pescador was deprived of a teaching position in the Colegio Militar for reasons not known to source. His political activities are confined to spreading leftist propaganda in the University.
2. Francisco Duran is an industrial engineer who has held teaching positions in the University of San Andres and who is at present Director of Electrical Services of La Paz. He is not known to have had any political affiliations when he was in Spain. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was Director of the Railroads of Catalonia, a position which he continued to hold during the Republican regime. In 1941, he came to Bolivia, where with the assistance of Burgaleta, he obtained the position of assistant manager of the Municipal Electrical Services, as well as a professorship in the University. He is still thought to have little interest in politics, although through his contacts he is aligned with the Republicans.
3. Edmundo Marro is a surgeon specializing in bone diseases. He is a Republican, but is not considered an extreme leftist. During the Spanish Civil War he served as a surgeon in the Republican army of Catalonia. After the war, he went to France and later to La Paz, where he joined the Republican group. When his wife, who is a rightist and an ardent Catholic, rejoined him, he abandoned his Republican activities, and is now interested principally in his profession. According to the Spanish Legation, he will be permitted to return to Spain any time he wishes.
4. Jose Riera is a merchant who was the former director of the Spanish Institute in La Paz. He was removed from his position because he attended the funeral of Adolfo Perez Caballero, Spanish Charge d'Affaires, in August 1942. He

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-2-

then attempted to organize a monarchist group in La Paz, but when the United Nations issued its statement against Franco, he again professed Republican sympathies. He has brought his brother from Spain and established him in the farming business in Santa Cruz. This brother served in the forces of Franco during the Civil War.

- 25X1A6a 5. Jose Luis Corujo Jamart is a newspaperman who is at present managing editor of the daily La Razon in La Paz. At the beginning of World War II, La Razon continually attacked the Nationalists and the Casa de Espana. It is believed that the owners of the paper, Victor Aramayo and Count Aguilar, ordered Corujo to cease these attacks. This is the only political activity in which Corujo is known to have engaged. Comment. Corujo entered Bolivia 3 April 1940 and holds Spanish passport No. 890 and Bolivian Identity Card No. 38960.)
- 25X1A6a 6. Ernesto Villaplana works for La Razon. He was a major in the Republican army in one of the people's militia groups, but is considered ignorant by Spanish Legation circles and therefore not dangerous. Comment. Villaplana was considered for deportation by the Bolivian Ministry of Government in May 1948 for alleged Communist activities.)
7. Severo Irribarri went to Bolivia from Brazil at the end of the Spanish Civil War. He is a Basque nationalist rather than a Republican in his political ideology, but because he is anti-Franco he has become a member of the Republican group. He worked as an accountant in the Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales Bolivianos (YPFB), the Bolivian petroleum division, until several months ago. It was then alleged that he had made personal profit out of the sale of some empty steel drums to Argentina. Nothing was proved against him, and he received all the usual severance benefits provided by law.
8. Alfonso Davalillo^s is another Basque separatist who is an intimate friend of Irribarri, sharing his political views. The two worked together in YPFB, which both left under the same circumstances.
9. Emilio Fernandez Garcia was a colonel in the Spanish Army. He is a conservative and a Catholic, over sixty years of age. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was in the zone occupied by the Republicans, and joined the Republican army under compulsion. After the Civil War, Fernandez went to France, later proceeding to Bolivia, where he obtained a teaching position in the Colegio Militar in La Paz. About six months ago he was relieved of this position for reasons which are not known. The Spanish Legation considers him inoffensive.
10. Alfonso Fernandez de Luis is an ex-army captain, the son of Emilio Fernandez Garcia. Like his father, he fought in the Republican army and taught in the Colegio Militar until about six months ago. He is also considered politically inoffensive, since he is far from being a leftist at heart and even has pretensions of nobility.

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